Reg. No. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



**End Semester Examination – Nov / Dec – 2019**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Code :** | **18AG1010** | **Duration :** | **3hrs** |
| **Sub. Name :** | **FUNDAMENTALS OF PLANT PATHOLOGY** | **Max. Marks :** | **100** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Q. No.** | **Questions** | **Course Outcome** | **Marks** |
| **PART – A (20 X 1 = 20 MARKS)** | | | |
| 1. | Bengal famine is caused by pathogen. True or False. | CO1 | 1 |
| 2. | The naked infectious strands of nucleic acid are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | CO1 | 1 |
| 3. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are minute propagative units of fungus. | CO2 | 1 |
| 4. | In SriLanka, coffee production reduced from 100 mt to 2.3 mt due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pathogen. | CO1 | 1 |
| 5. | The chain of events which leads to development of plant diseases are called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | CO2 | 1 |
| 6. | What is the mode of transmission for viral diseases. | CO1 | 1 |
| 7. | The flask shaped asexual fruiting body is called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | CO2 | 1 |
| 8. | In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_diseases, the pathogen spreads from a single infection point to most of the host tissues. | CO1 | 1 |
| 9. | Define Causative plant pathogen for bacterial soft rot. | CO1 | 1 |
| 10. | Give examples for colored and hyaline mycelium. | CO2 | 1 |
| 11. | Fungal organs penetrating the plant cells to absorb food material are called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | CO2 | 1 |
| 12. | What is gametangial copulation? Give an example. | CO2 | 1 |
| 13. | Write an example for contact fungicide. | CO3 | 1 |
| 14. | What are motile asexual spores of fungi? | CO1 | 1 |
| 15. | List few enzymes secreted by plant pathogenic organisms. | CO2 | 1 |
| 16. | Define Hypersensitive Response. | CO3 | 1 |
| 17. | Tristeza virus causes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_disease in citrus. | CO1 | 1 |
| 18. | Give examples for phanerogamic plant parasites. | CO1 | 1 |
| 19. | Name any two Phytoplasma diseases. | CO2 | 1 |
| 20. | Name any two fungicide manufacturing companies. | CO3 | 1 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PART – B (10 X 5 = 50 MARKS)**  **(Answer any 10 from the following)** | | | |
| 21. | Briefly explain epidemic and endemic plant diseases. | CO1 | 5 |
| 22. | Methods of sexual reproduction in fungi – Explain with diagrams. | CO2 | 5 |
| 23. | What are antibiotics? Explain antibiotics used on plants. | CO3 | 5 |
| 24. | Differentiate between Root rot and Wilt diseases. | CO2 | 5 |
| 25. | Discuss the economically important diseases of Oomycetous fungi. | CO2 | 5 |
| 26. | Construct and discuss the generalized life cycle of fungi. | CO1 | 5 |
| 27. | Explain the types of ascocarp. | CO2 | 5 |
| 28. | Write about the characters of Zygomycota. Give two examples with diagram. | CO2 | 5 |
| 29. | Demonstrate the methods of application of fungicides. | CO3 | 5 |
| 30. | List the bacterial diseases with symptoms. | CO1 | 5 |
| 31. | Differentiate between Contact and Systemic fungicides. | CO3 | 5 |
| 32. | Explain the sexual spores of fungi with examples. | CO2 | 5 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PART – C (2 X 15= 30 MARKS)**  **(Answer any 2 from the following)** | | | | |
| 33. | a. | Explain the different stages of infection process of plant pathogens. | CO1 | 8 |
| b. | Criticize the scope and importance of plant diseases. | CO1 | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 34. | a. | Draw the disease cycle of *Pythium* and explain the sexual and asexual stages. | CO2 | 8 |
| b. | Discuss the abiotic factors responsible for plant diseases. | CO1 | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 35. | a. | Summarize the principles of crop disease management. | CO3 | 8 |
| b. | Elaborate the diseases of plant viruses and its mode of transmission. | CO2 | 7 |